BY GEN. LEW WALLACE

OLD GUARD AND ANOTHER COMPA-NY ORGANIZED LAST NIGHT.

He Believes It Is Time to Prepare for Emergencies-Ex-Treasurer Chinoworth Found Dead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 7 .- The military spirit is being manifested in this city, and Gen. Lew Wallace issued the following to-day:

"Notice to Old Montgomery Guards-In interest of law and order I venture to call a meeting of the old Montgomery Guards to-night. The object will be to effect a reorganization of the company. The invitation is also extended to all young men of this city between the ages of seventeen

The meeting was called to order at ? o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. At the hour named a large number assembled and Gen. Lew Wallace stated the towns the number of female voters was cause for the call. He said he was going to organize two companies-Company A, to be composed of the old Montgomery Guard | women actualy outnumbered those cast by members, who in case of emergency would men. In Greeley, for instance, out of a total of 1,037 votes, 593 were cast by womserve as home guards, and Company B, to be composed of young men, to be subject almost half of the total vote was cast by to military authorities. General Wallace | the women. Last year the total vote o stated that it was an undeniable fact that there was in this country an organization that has caused laws to be set at naught, blockading the railway systems, in which all in common are concerned, and this open defiance must be checked. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and a large company is being enrolled. General Wallace believes that unless the strike is put down at once civil war will

Bud Doble's Fast String.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 7 .- Bud Doble left for Detroit to-day with his special car of horses for the Grand Circuit races. The horses are Arion, 2:07%; Pixley, 2:08%; Ellard, 2:12%; Prince Herschel., 2:151/2; Axle. 2:15%; Bellona, 2:19%; N. T. B., 2:19%; Judge Fisher, 2:22; Axlenite, 2:20½; Robin, 2:28. Yesterday they were given their fastest miles of the season. Pixley went in 2:12½; last half, 1:03; Prince Herschel, 2:13½; last half, 1:04; Judge Fisher, 2:16½; Bellona, 2:13¾; last half, 1:04¾. The Kendall horses, Margrave, 2:15¾, and Cytherla, 2:20¾, were also sent to Detroit, the former being entered in the Chicago Horseman \$11,000 stake ir-year-olds. George Starr left today for Columbus with Cocoon, 2:23\\(\frac{1}{2}\), who went in 2:16 yesterday; Jay Hawker, 2:14\(\frac{1}{4}\); Snowden, 2:17; S. R., 2:17; Iyrena, 2:25, and others. Doble leaves about fifteen horses here in charge of his brother, Charley Doble.

Held for Attempted Murder. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LIBERTY, Ind., July 7 .- A negro was captured near the depot here, at 8:30 o'clock this evening, answering description of the would-be murderer of an insurance man in Cincinnati, given in the papers of that city to-day. He digged a grave in the cellar, then, entloing his victim into the man captured answers perfectly to the description given by the police, and says he left Cincinnati at noon yesterday, two hours after the deed was done. He is between seventeen and eighteen years old, and otherwise resembles the portrait given. The authorities are holding him for further orders. The colored man was on his way to Indianapolis, and gives his name as Clarence Rounds, of No. 408 Vine street,

Played with a Dynamite Cartridge. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSSIAVILLE, Ind., July 7. - Paul Weaver, a twelve-year-old boy of this place, found a dynamite cartridge while playing in the creek yesterday forenoon and took it home with him. He secured a sharp-pointed hat pin and was trying to pry into the cartridge when it exploded with terrible force and blew his left hand to pieces. The thumb, fore and middle fingers were blown off and the palm of the hand was badly lacerated. The surgeons think it will become necessary to amputate the hand at the wrist.

Dearborn County Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., July 7.-The Republicans of Dearborn county held their convention to-day and nominated the following ticket: Auditor, A. E. Nowlin; clerk, Capt. David Lostutter; sheriff, David Peters; recorder, Horace Moody; Repsioner, First district, Frederick Wulber; Second district, B. F. Walser; Third district, O. T. Canfield. The nomination of treasurer was referred to a committee to report at some future time.

John Chineworth Found Dead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., July 7 .- John S. Chineworth, for four years treasurer of Wabash county, was found dead at 11 o'clock morning and, not appearing at supper time, his family became alarmed and, hunting for him, found him dead beside his plow. Deceased was a prominent German and about fifty years old.

Cyclist Injured at Elwood. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., July 7.-While practicing for speed on the race track, to-day, Thomas Mahone, cyclist, was violently thrown from his wheel, alighting on his head and shoulders, breaking his right collar bone. His companions picked him up and brought him into the city.

Indiana Notes.

The house of A. W. Williams, near Pawnee, Montgomery county, was burned, Friday. Insured for \$300; loss, \$700. John S. McClain, a prosperous farmer and a soldier in the late war, died, at his home, near Avon, after a long illness, Friday, aged about sixty-five years. The new Christian church at Liberty was formally dedicated yesterday, ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase preaching the dedicatory sermon and Elder J. R. Pritchard also was

NEITHER SEA NOR LAND.

present. A large crowd was in attendance.

Wonderful Region in the Atlantic Which No Man Has Explored.

The surface of it seems like a perfect meadow of seaweed. It is supposed that this enormous mass of gulf weed may have been partly grown at the bottom of the shallower parts of the sea and partly torn from the shores of Florida and the Bahama islands by the force of the Gulf stream. It is then swept around by the same agency into the Sargasso sea, where it lives and propagates, floating freely in midocean. And the store is ever increasing. both by addition and propagation, so that the meadow grows more and more compact, and no doubt at the inner parts extends to a considerable depth below the surface. Nor is this all, for at least twothirds of all the infinite flotsam and jetsam which the Gulf stream carries along with it in its course sooner or later finds a rest-ing place in the Sargasso sea. Here may be seen huge trunks of trees torn from the forests of Brazil by the waters of the Amazon and floated down far out to sea until they were caught and swept along by the current; logwood from Honduras, orange trees from Florida, canoes and boats from the islands, staved in, broken and bottom upward; wrecks and remains of all sorts gathered from the rich harvests of the Atlantic; whole keels or skeletons of ruined ships, so covered with barnacles, shells and weeds that the original outline is entirely lost to view; and here and there a derelict ship transformed from a floating terror of the deep into a mystery put out of reach of man in a museum of unex-It is only natural that ships should carefully avoid this marine rubbish where the Atlantic shoots its refuse. It seems doubtful whether a sailing vessel would be able to cut its way into the thick network of weed even with a strong wind behind it. Besides, if the effort were rewarded with a first delusive success there would be the almost certain danger that in the calm regions of the Sargasso sea the wind would suddenly fall it altogether, leaving it locked hopelessly amid the weed and the drift and wreckage, without hope of succor or escape. With regard to a steamer, no prudent skipper is ever likely to make the attempt, for it would certainly not be long before the tangled weed would altogether choke up his screw and render it useless.

The most energetic explorer of land or sea will find himself baffled with regard

to the Sargasso sea by the fact that it is

neither one nor the other. It is neither

solid enough to walk upon nor liquid

enough to afford a passage to a boat.

it would certainly be drowned without be-

ing able to swim for his life. Of course,

it is quite concervable that a very deter-

same time any one who fell into

sage for a small boat even to the center. The work would take an immense time however, and the channel would certainly close up behind them as they proceeded. They would have to take with them provisions for the whole voyage, and a journey over a space equaling the continent of Europe would probably require larger supplies than could be conveniently stowed away in a small boat. Besides there is no reason to suppose that the expedition reason to suppose that the expedition would be worth the making, or that the inner resources of the Sargasso sea would exhibit any marked difference from the outer margin. The accumulation of week would be thicker and more entangled and the drift and wreckage would lie more closely pressed together, but that would be all. There is no possibility of the existence of any but marine life in this strange morass, unless the sea birds have built their nests in the masts or the hull of some derelict vessel.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO. The Women Cast Their Ballots Free-

ly as Independent Citizens. Rev. C. Bradford, in The Independent.

But as a matter of recent record, whether the women of Colorado wanted to vote or not, large numbers of them did vote in the elections just held. How much the novelty of the thing had to do with it all, of course, can be determined only by the test of time. But in most of the cities and proportionately as large as that of the men who voted, and in more than one place it is reported that the votes cast by that place was 1,279; this year it was in creased to 2,280. From scores of places comes the report "a heavy woman vote was polled." The returns were such as to lead one of the Denver dailies to say on the day after the election: "The women will vote. The elections in Colorado settled

Granting that the novelty of the privilege prompted many to vote this first time who will never care to vote again, it must be acknowledged that most of the women have begun as if they intended to make it a permanent business. Ever since the right o vote was conferred upon them they have been trying to make themselves worthy of the ballot. In Aspen, and I doubt not in many other towns, they have had all winter a woman's political club, in which they have made a careful and systematic study of political and social questions. They also adopted the motto that the right to vote meant the duty to vote, hence they had committees to see that all the women in the town were registered before election who could be induced to do so. They disseminated information about the ballot laws of the State, and all important details in preparing and depositing a ballot. As a result, one of the election judges testi-fies that there were fewer errors in the ballots cast by women this year than in those cast by the men a year ago, when Australian ballot was first used in the State. In the town of Harman it is reported that several ballots had to be thrown out on account of errors, but among those cast by the women, one-third of the whole, not one was spoiled. Another objection frequently made against female suffrage is that it would

not change results; every woman would vote as her husband votes, which would double the total without changing the result. This objection has not held in Colorado. The women have taken hold of public matters as perfectly independent citizens, and all parties and candidates have had to figure upon their vote as an uncertain factor. In Aspen the women went to the caucuses and primaries with the warning that should any man be put up for office who was immoral or impure he would not get the vote of a respectable woman in town. The party managers seemed to bethe women meant what they and as a result parties that put out tickets nominated candidates of such good character, with

one or two exceptions, as to make it almost immaterial which party carried the election. Each party, however, did happen to nominate one candidate who was unacceptable to the female contingent of the voting population, and also to some of the male voters. One of these, too, was a woman candidate. She was the wife of the president of the "Freethinkers' Club" of the town, and was accused of being of the same belief as her husband. She was nominated by the People's party for city treasurer, and some of the members of the church whose politics outweighed their religion supported her; but enough of the women in-terested themselves in the case to secure her defeat by a majority of 100 for her op ponent. On the Citizens' ticket a man of a certain foreign nationality was nominated for the sake of carrying the votes of his fellow-foreigners. It soon developed that this man had kept a dance hall and saloon in a neighboring city, and that was sufficient to set the women working for his defeat, which was secured by a majority of 250 for his opponent. And this was in face of the fact that his opponent was personally uncongenial and unpopular, though of upright morals. From many other towns come reports of similar im port, that the woman vote carried the day This is the report from Rocky Ford and a few other places where an anti-license ticket was elected. Besides constituting an independent vote in themselves, the women seem to have a peculiar power for winning the votes of men to whatever cause enlists their interest.

SHORT-LIVED NOTORIETY.

Dictator Debs Referred to the Sa-Fate of Ex-Czar Irons.

Notoriety such as Debs, the head o the great railroad boycott, is now enjoy is always short-lived. Sooner or later the leaders of historic mobs have become the victims of the mad, unreasoning forces they have set in motion. No reference need be made to the fate of Danton and Robespiere. A modern instance, that of Martin Irons, the leader of the great strike on the Southwestern railroads in the probable ultimate fate of the man who is now strutting his brief hour. By the accident of his position in the Knights of Labor, Irons found himself able to temporarily paralyze the commerce of half of a great nation. When Jay Gould weakly offered to confer with this leader of the mob he insolently telegraphed: "Mr. Gould can find me at Kansas City." Eighteen months later Irons, expelle

from the organization which he had ruled with the iron rod of a power-crazed madman, was in abject poverty attending a little fruit stand under an assumed name in the market in the poorer section of St. Louis. He later drifted into one of the sterile mountain counties of Missouri and became a fugitive from justice, after stealing a horse and wagon. A former acquaintance met him in a little settlement in the heart of the Ozarks a year ago. He was a common village loafer and drunk-ard and existed under an alias. "How did a man of your caliber and absolute lack of qualification for leadership

ever attain the position that you held for a month?" he was asked. "I found myself on the back of a run-away horse," he replied. "I could not get off. I could not stop the animal. I knew that I was riding straight on to destruction, and I thought I might as well sit up straight and assume the airs of an accomplished horseman and daring rider. The crash at the end could not be any greater. I shall always regret that I succeeded in deceiving myself. There was a time when l could have got out with money enough to live in luxury for the rest of my life, but I waited too long, and when I was thrown at last the men who had most admired me were the first to kick me and

leave me lying bruised and bleeding in the

Martin Irons is now a resident of Texas. Max Elser, cashier of the National Bank of San Antonio, Tex., is well acquainted with the ex-hero. In referring to Irons, last night, Mr. Elser said: "I read in the Republic this morning a brief sketch of the man who, at one time, tied up half of the railroads in the United States. If you could gaze upon him now you would see a man who could not control a vote or anything else. He resides in San Antonio and is the proprietor of a miserable little 'blind tiger' just opposite the Union Depot, which is frequented only by the worst element of the city. The m anest of whisky is dispensed there and the police always have a watchful eye on the resort, as more or less trouble is always brewing. Irons, while not over forty-five years of age, looks to be sixty. His hair is gray, his eyes are sunken in his head and he presents a plcture of despair, although I am told he still possesses some of that remarkable grit and courage which made the whole world look up at him something over eight years ago. He has fallen by the wayside now, however, and the men who at one time looked upon him as an idol look upon him now with scorn. It just goes to show how quickly a man can get to the bottom of the

hill when he once gets started." The Camel a Stupid Beast.

Although long a captive, and for ages, perhaps, the most serviceable of all the creatures which man has won from the wilds, the camel is still only partly domesticated, having never acquired even the small measure of affection for his master which we find in the other herbivorous animals which have been won to the service of man. The obedience which he renders is but a dull submission to inevitable toll. The intelligence which he shows is very limited, and so far as I can judge from the accounts of those who have observed him, there is but little variation in his mental qualities. As a whole the creature appears to be innately the dullest and loast 'moraymined party of ploneers might cut a pas- | able of all our servitors.

WIN LAURELS AGAIN

THE INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT ARTIL-LERY IS FIRST AT LITTLE ROCK.

Defeated the Dallas and Other Companies-Fencibles, of Washington, Take the First Infantry Prize.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7 .- The interstate drill closed to-day. Prizes were

awarded as follows:

Infantry-Washington Fencibles, Washington, first; Branch Guards, St. Louis, second; Sealy Rifles, Galveston, third; McCarthy Light Guards, Little Rock, fourth; Emmet Guards, Washington, fifth; Governor's Guards, of Austin, sixth. Maiden Class-Emmet Guards, of Washington, first; Governor's Guards, of Austin, second; Governor's Guards, of Austin, second; Governor's Guards, of Memphis, third; Bullene Guards, of Kansas City, fourth; Helena Guards, of Helena, Ark., fifth; Louis.ana Greys, of New Orleans, sixth; Faulkner Light Infantry, of Conway, Ark., seventh; Jefferson Guards, of Pine Bluff, Ark., eighth.

Zouave Drill-Chicago Zouaves, of Chicago, first; Hale Zouaves, of Kansas City, second; Neely Zouaves, of Memphis, third; Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, fourth; Fletcher Zouaves, of Little Rock, fifth.

Artillery Drill-Indianapolis Light Artillery, first; Dallas (Tex.) Light Artillery, second; Battery A, Arkansas State Guard, third. The first artillery prize was \$750.

The Indianapolis Light Artillery was organized in 1883. James B. Curtis was made captain, and he stills holds that position. It started out on a conquering career. During the eleven years of its existence it has participated in sixteen drills of national interest. In all but one, and that at Mobile, the battery came out victorious. It has participated in drills held in Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Mobile, New Orleans, Omaha, Kansas City, Nashville and Lafayette, this State. At Mobile, owing to the fact that a cartridge stuck, the battery left the field without a victory. The Washington, D. C., battery came off victorious. Several weeks following the well-remembered Cotton Exhibition drill was held in New Orleans. The same companies that competed at Mobile were gathered at New Orleans. The greatest excitement prevailed, and when the Indianapolis battery carried off the victory, being over twenty-five points ahead of its nearest opponent, the Washington battery, there was tremendous applause, and the local battery at once sprang into first place of artillery companies in the country. Money prizes from \$750 to \$1,000 have been won, in addition to many medals. Captain Curtis now wears four gold medals, tokens of first prizes. The battery left for Little Rock soon after it returned to this city from seeing three weeks of actual service in the mining district troubles. The members that did not go with the battery learned of the victory at that place through a telegram sent to Lieut. Dan Thompson last night. Lieut. Thompson joined the battery in 1884 as assistant surgeon. He was afterwards made adjutant of the battalion, and this was followed by being made first lieutenant of the battery, which position he now holds.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Pertinent Suggestions from Across the Water.

Some one, however, will be sure to say, "But why should not women's opinion be just as closely concerned with politics as men's opinion?" Politics rule the state, and woman is just as essential to the state as man. We quite agree. Indeed, we maintain that woman's opinion in all that concerns woman both does exert, and will always exert, just as much influence over politics as man's. But it will not take shape in matters military or naval or constabulary, except indirectly, through its influence over man's opinion, for in these matters it is he who is primarily concerned, and she does not give the law to him, but he to her. And so it is with all the executive part, all the actual fighting part of politics. No opinion is more influential than woman's, but it is influential by molding man's, not by overruling it, nor by directly controlling it. Just as in matters which concern the treatment and control of young children, or the delicacies of cooking, man's opinion often prevails over woman's, but only by first convincing hers, not by overpowering it; so in the sphere in which men necessarily take the leading part, the sphere, as we may call it, of physical force and the administration of compulsory laws, woman's opinion often prevails over a man's, but never by overpowering and controlling it, only by first convincing it. In all the regions in which compulsory powers are the final sanction, man is necessarily the principal agent, and must be convinced, not merely outvoted, for if he remained of the same opinion still, we may be very sure that the law, if it were opposed to his own opinion, would be practically a dead letter. So, too, you might pass a hundred statutes as to the nursing and training of young children, but unless they expressed and embodied the opinions of the "average woman," none of them could be actually enforced. When you get to the execution of the law, you cannot really enforce it except with the full consent and concurrence of that sex by whose agency alone it can be carried out. Here is the folly of all attempts to reverse the laws of sex. The average man can no more overrule the necessarily, supreme, than the average woman can overrule the average man in matters where he has, and must have, the last word. And though if women once obtained the suffrage they might pass laws of which men heartily disapprove, these laws would be ignored and become dead letters. Even if women had, as of course they might have, the better opinion, they easy victory, if it were left to its indirect influence, and were not clothed with the nominally compulsory power of a positive statute. When physical force is needed in the last resort, it is a mistake, and a very mischievous mistake, to flourish the authority of the law over the uncon-vinced minds of those who can either execute it or leave it in abeyance. The ostentation of authority, without the will to make authority felt, is at the bottom of a great deal of bad government. Therefore, while we heartily agree with Miss Willard and the ladies who cheered her, that the average woman, whenever she is converted to approve of woman's suffrage, will bring the average man with her, we are confident that the average

woman will not easily be converted. And even if, in a few unimportant States, she is apparently converted, she will soon relapse into the old opinion that her true political influence on the State, though large, is, and should be, indirect, and exerted in all ultimate matters through the average man, not over him. After all, the average woman will always feel that she is a woman. It is only very exceptional womand not average women at all, who feel as if they were men, and ought to be able to compel where they cannot persuade. It is not the average man, but a very exceptional man, who can forget that he is a man, and fancy that he can only persuade, and cannot, in the last resort, compel. And neither the exceptional woman who wants compel, nor the exceptional man who never thinks of anything beyond persuasion, really likely to be exceptional in the degree of his general capacity. The really able woman has almost always the average woman in her, and much more of it than the masculine woman has of the average man. Look at the women who have

THOSE STRIPED STOCKINGS. Lewiston Man Tells a Good Story of the Indian Territory.

The returned Lewistonian fell to talking

been most famous in history.

over a revolver that he carried in the arrest of a desperado in New Mexico and then he diverged and told this story: Once when we were going down in the Indian Territory, as we rode at of the village we passed the house where a New Brunswick girl had just come to live in the little prairie village. There had been considerable joking about the new arrival, and as we passed she came out to hang up her washing on the line. I rode a little red pony-one that I had swapped a shotgun for-and when I saw the New Brunswick girl hang up a pair of the longest, biggest striped stockings I had ever seen, I rode right up into the yard and under the clothesline and seized those stockings and pulled 'em off the line and rode away. 'All that trip down across the hot plains and over the rustling buffalo grass the boys plagued me about those stockings. I had put them into my trunk and kept them. don't know what I took them for or why kept them. "Well, we got down into the Territory and among the Indians. They are great gamblers, you know, and we bet with them everything we had. We raced and won from them all the money and blankets they

out the 'U. S.' At last we came down to foot runners and the Indians brought out their man. He was tall, broad-chested and long-limbed. He could go like the wind, and our best runner was nothing compared with him. Why, he was the best physical man I ever saw. He looked at our man and his thick lip curled in derision. "'He no good—get a man!'
"The savage was stripped to his skin. I

"'Jake,' I said, 'you wait a minute. Then I went and got those stockings. When I brought them out they created the biggest kind of a sensation, and the curiosity to touch them was something "They just wanted to put their hands on them to see what they were. "I did not let them satisfy their curi-

osity, but carried them through the crowd as if they were holy relics. "'Jake, put those on and run with them,' I said. "'Why, I can't run with those on." "'Yes, you can. Don't you see that they are mystified?"

"He put them on, and though he was a large man, they came clear to his hips. We pinned them up, and he started with the big Indian. It was plain by the faces of the greasers that they had lost all faith in their man as against the striped stockings. The Indian ran a little distance and then fell behind with his eyes fixed in terror on those flying stockings. He was beaten. And do you know I sold those stockings to the Indian for five ponies and

PERILS OF BULL FIGHTING. It Is an Easy Matter for Toreros to Meet a Violent Death.

London Graphic The terrible death of a promising young torero in the bull ring has once again at-tracted the attention of the English public to the Spanish national sport. One is occustomed to hear bull fighting denounced as both cruel and cowardly-cruel because of the suffering it inflicts upon animals, cowardly because the risk run by the bull fighter is infinitesimal. The first charge is absolutely true, so far, at least, as concerns the unfortunate horses. The second is equally false, as the tragic death of Espartero the other day should serve to teach the amateur critics who, for the most part, have never seen the spectacle they de-neunce in such unqualified terms. If the Spaniards would only revive the original form of the sport they borrowed from the Moors-that is to say, the riding, not of wretched cab horses, only fit for the

up," who would, of course, exercise their skill in trying to save their mounts-there would be little to be said against bull fighting on the score of cruelty. As to the current sneers at the cowardice of the bull fighters, they are the outcome of heer ignorance. One has but to witness the entry into the ring of a fresh-caught Andalusian bull, twice the size and weight lion, fully as flerce, and almost as active, to understand that every man in the ring carries his life in his hand, and that a momentary loss of nerve, of judg-

knacker, and mounted by professianal pica-

dores, but of valuable horses, with "owners

ment, or of footing, will probably mean in-That terrible fighting "spear"—a Spaniard never talks of a bull's "horn" any more than an Englishman of a fox's "tail" would make short work of any man who had not devoted the flower of his age to the study of the most perilous of all forms of sport. Those who have seen such daring and accomplished toreros as Lagartijo or Frasbuelo take the cloak from the hand of a subordinate and play with the infuriated beast as a child might with a kitten, knowing all the time that the slightest mistake would be fatal, cannot, if they speak the truth, refuse to admit that the combination of skill and courage is unparalleled. The perils of the plaza redeem the sport from the charge of cowardice, though not, as it is at present conducted, from that of

Divided Skirts Not a Success.

New York Ledger. Divided skirts, unless they are so short as to be almost grotesque, are much more inconvenient than the ordinary costume. Of course, holding up the skirt has its un-pleasant features, but it is scarcely more difficult to hold up the petticoat than to pull the divided skirt up so that it shall not get wet or muddy, and once this gets drabbled the last state of the wearer is infinitely worse than the first. She can sit down and tuck her feet a little bit under her, and get away from immediate contact with her damp skirts; but with the divided skirt clinging around her ankles her condition is hopeless in the extreme. Furthermore, there are women, plenty of them, who can walk through the muddlest streets for hours and come home without a scrap or stain of the earth earthy on their garments, unless, perchance, they get spattered from some street car or the feet of some passing horse. Women who can get about in this way consider them-selves highly accomplished. Those who cannot are loud in their expressions of amazement as to how it is done, but it is simply a matter of care and practice. Any woman can learn it if she take the trouble. It is only necessary to wear a comfortably short petticoat; then gather he skirts, not at the side, but from the back, and raise them very slightly with The acceptable and desirable model for he coming dress reform is yet to be created; certain it is that neither the

oloomer, the divided skirt nor the Turkish rousers and overgaiters fill the bill. Even for bicycling the divided skirt is next thing

What Shall Be Done with Anarchists?

What shall be done with Anarchists already here and with those who may be elever enough to run the gantlet of immigrant inspectors? What is done with victims of smallpox, diphtheria and other pestilential diseases? They are taken to a special hospital and shut up until cured. What is done with lunatics? They are placed out of harm's way in asylums. Are Anarchists less dangerous than these unfortunate beings? Theirs is the maddest orm of lunacy. As soon as an Anarchist is known to be such he should be removed to an asylum for diseased minds and there treated specifically. It would not surprise me to learn, were the blood of An-archists analyzed, that their distorted orains are due to physical condi Could this theory be proved it would be as feasible to cure Anarchists of their madness as Dr. Keeley has shown it feasble to reform drunkards. Were there a small percentage of backsliders, as in the Keeley cure, these weak brothers and sisters could be shut up forever if necessary. Healthy blood would be the open sesame. Do you smile? Then there may be more truths on earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy.

Water Power in Demand.

New York Evening Post. The vast engineering enterprise now being carried out for the utilization of a part of the energy of Niagara has stimulated attention to the subject of water powers all over the country. Many of them are being quietly bought up, and others are very freely discussed, while on a third class heavy expenditures are already being made. One of the most ambitious of these projects is that for which a big dam has been thrown across the Colorado river, near Austin, Tex., by municipal funds, and which only depends for its completion on the raising of the full \$1,500,000 voted by the citizens. This dam is or solid granite and limestone masonry, 1,150 feet long, 66 feet wide at the base, 18 feet wide at the top, and 6 feet high above low water. By its means the river at this point has been turned into a lake thirty miles long, in places two miles wide. It is estimated that 00,000 horse-power can be furnished when the plant is ready, and one mildly wonders what Austin, a city of but 25,000 people, is going to do with so much, unless it should attract manufacturing industries from all over the South by its cheap power.

The Detroit Pug Dog.

Detroit Tribune. Many of these pets are better cared for than are human beings, and are washed, scrubbed, rubbed and groomed daily, besides having for their delectation a bill of fare that would turn green with envy a member of Coxey's army. Then each morning fresh ribbon bands are provided. blue, green, pink, red or orange, for Mr. Pug's tail and neck, and he is given a walk in the park or down the street, not infrequently being accompanied by a maid. Then Mr. Pug comes home and takes a fatter, and fatter, and fatter, and fatter, fatter, and fatter, and fatter, and fatter, and fatter until he can fairly waddle, until he fairly bursts, until his breath is terse and asthmatic, and until his mis-tress, in delight, holds up her jeweled white hands and says in ecstacles to a friend: "Oh, darling Beppo is no longer in disgrace; he has gained a pound over

Smart Young Man.

night.

Philadelphia Record. That all is fair in love and war was recently exemplified in the case of an uptown young man, who had a fallingout with his best girl, all on account of another fair charmer. Girl No. 1 heard of the existence of Girl No. 2, and immediately became as cool towards the unfortunate young man as one well can in this kind of weather. The swain in question was most anxious to be restored to the good graces of his best girl, but all his advances met with a frigid reception. For several days he was in despair, thoroughly convinced that there was no balm in Gilead. Finally "The blankets are United States army he hit upon a brilliant scheme. Inditing a blankets, but we can use them by cutting letter to Girl No. 2, in which he requested

IN THE MIDST OF TURBULENCE AND TURMOIL

A situation more serious than the Nation has known since the days of the Great Rebellion—a few words may not be amiss:

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the merits of the relation between Millioaire Pullman and his employes upon which the GREAT STRIKE is based. But we hold it right to counsel calmness and prudence, and no agency can do more to exert a soothing influence than

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her to cease annoying him with her unwelcome attentions, he placed it in an envelope and carefully addressed it to Girl No. 1. The next day he sent her a telegram saying that he had made a mistake in placing two letters in their envelopes, and that she had probably received a letter not intended for her. Would she please return it? The scheme worked like a charm. The foxy epistle was returned, with a very gracious note, and now everything is moving along smoothly once more.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Work of the National Body at Asbury Park Yesterday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 7 .- The second day's session of the National Council of Education was called to order by President Coy, this morning. There have arrived many educators from the West since the adjournment yesterday. The first order of exercises was the presentation of tributes to deceased members of the council. Mr. John W. Cook, of Illinois, paid a glowing tribute to the late George Howland, of Chicago. The educational topic of the morning was the dogma of formal discipline, by B. A. Amsdale, professor of pedagogy of Michigan University. N. C. Schaefer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Pensylvania, said that the purpose of all education was to teach the pupil to think for himself. President Cleveland's habit of thinking for himself on question of finance was cited as an illustration of the right theory in education and the discipline of the mind as well. that every operation of the mind tended to its development as a whole. Prof. C. F

Charles De Garmo, of Pennsylvania, said White, of Cincinnati, said that every power of the mind is trained by its activity; that the mind is a unit; that the schools forty years ago were not broad enough and that the most prominent educators of the land had received their best powers in contact with the practical affairs of the world after their college life. The subject was developed into one of the most interesting of the session thus far, and the discussion was continued at length by Prof. Boone, of the Michigan Normal School; Zalmon Richardson, of Washington, D. C.; C. C. Rounds, of New Hampshire, and others. President Coy appointed the following committee on men bership: W. T. Harris, Washington, D. C Nicholas Murray, Butler, New York; C. Rounds New Hampshire; James M. Canfield, Nebraska, On nominations—N A. Calkins, New York; N. C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania; D. D. L. Kiehle, Minnesota, Auditing-N. C. Hewett and M. Bradly,

Pope Leo and the Consistory.

Charles H. Adams, in July Godey's. Having a great desire to see the Holy Father during my visit to Rome I provided myself before leaving America with influential letters, and on reaching the Eternal City presented my credentials to Monsigno O'Connel, the rector of the American Col courteous manner, saying that he would render me any assistance in his power. He said the Pope was now so aged and infirm that he gave but few private audiences. which were always given on Thursday, "But," said he, "he is about to hold a consistory, when two new cardinals will be created, and, if you desire to see the pomp and splendor of the papal court, you would be well repaid to make your engagements in such a manner as to be here on the 4th of June. Should you be able to do so, will secure a ticket for your admission." After consultation with our American minister, ex-Governor Porter, and our vice consul-general, Mr. Wood, I concluded to accept Monsignor O'Connel's invitation, and so advised him at my next visit. He said "Take your kodak with you under you coat-talls and you may get some good pic tures, but remember you will not be mitted unless you wear a dress suit." said: "How can I conceal a kodak under the tails of a dress suit?" He replied: "You Americans are equal to any emergency, and you must brave it through. You must also remember," said he, "that, should you escort a lady, she will be obliged to wear a black gown with a black lace head-dress, and that a lady wearing a bonnet will not be admitted." Therefore, I returned to Rome in season for the appointed time, and 8 o'clock in the morning found my carriage at the great bronze gates, which were not to be opened until 9 o'clock. Here, while waiting in the already assembled crowd, let us take a

Tracing the Source.

Popes for over fifteen hundred years.

Merritt-How is it, Johnny, that you are such an inveterate young enemy of min-I have never done anything to you Little Johnny-Yes, you have. Wheneve you come to see Cora she puts the clock back. That makes me late for school the next day, and the teacher licks me.

peep at the Vatican, the home of the

Or Under the Door Mat.

We should think a burglar would always know how to get into a house when the family is away; if he will look around the kitchen door he will find the key under a

PATARRH : :: IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave l.er The first botdisease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

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DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

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Indianapolis

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Was established for the purpose of looking after matters in which the State and its people are concerned, and is under the management of a gen-

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Its staff of city reporters is large, and its local departments are unexcelled. As a newspaper it is far better equipped than any other in the State. and welcomes comparison with its contemporaries in any and all of its departments. With all it endeavors to be accurate and trustworthy, print ing the news, whatever it may be, without personal or partisan bias.

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(Weekly Edition) is a large 56-column paper, carefully edited, with a special view to the wants of Indiana readers, both in its general and political news. Its subscription price, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs, places it within the reach of all, and no campaign contribution can be so effective as when spent in furnishing this paper to readers who need Republican doctrine.

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